#### THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

IT PROVIDES FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH

THAT REPUBLIC.

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF MR. FOSTER'S MISSION -THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

AND THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Aug. 1 .- The San Domingo reciprocity treaty and the diplomatic correspondence concerning it were made public to-day. The following is the President's proclamation:

Whereas, Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the Dominican Republic the action of the Compress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said Section 3, to wit, sugars, molasses, coffee and hides, to be exempt from duty apon their importation into the United States of

And whereas, The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic at Washington has communicated to the Special Pienipotentiary of the United States the fact that, in reci procity and compensation for the admission into the United States of America, free of all duty, of the articles enumerated in Section 3 of said act, the Government of the Deminican Republic will, by due legal gnactment, admit, from and after September 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry of the Dominical Republic, the articles or merchadise named in the following schedules, on the terms stated therein, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States and proceed directly from the ports of

SCHEDULE A. Articles to be admitted free of duty into the Domin can Republic: 1. Animals, live.

2. Meats of all kinds, salted or in brine, but not

3. Corn or maize, cornmeal and starch, 4. Oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, and flour of

5. Hay, bran and straw for forage. 6. Trees, plants, vines and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation.

7. Cottonseed oil and meal-cake of same.

8. Tallow in cake or melted, and oil for machinery subject to examination and proof respecting the use of

9. Resin, tar, pitch and turpentine. 10. Manures, natural and artificial.

these cereals.

12. Mineral waters, natural and artificial.

14. Machines, including steam engines and those of all other kinds, and parts of the same, implements and tools for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, indus-

trial and scientific purposes, including carts, wagons, hand-carts and wheelbarrows, and parts of the same. 15. Material for the equipment and construction of 16. Iron, cast and wrought, and steel in pigs, bars,

rods, plates, beams, rafters and other similar articles for the construction of buildings, and in wire nails, screws and pipes. 17. Zinc, galvanized and corrugated fron, tin and

lead in sheets, asbestos, tar paper, tiles, slate and other materials for roofing. Copper in bars, plates, nails and screws.
 Copper and lead pipe.

20. Bricks, firebricks, cement, lime, artificial stone,

paving tiles, marble and other stones in rough, dressed or polished, and other earthy materials used in build-21. Windmills. 22. Wire, plin or barbed, for fences, with hooks, staples, nails and similar articles used in the construc-

23. Telegraph wire and telegraphic, telephonic and electric apparatus of all kinds for communication and 24. Wood and lumber of all kinds for building, in

legs or pieces, beams, rafters, planks, boards, shingles, sources, rousts, wooden-houses, mounted or unmounted, and accessory parts of buildings. 25. Cooperage of all kinds, Including staves, headings and hoops, barrels and boxes, mounted or

26. Materials for ship-building.

27. Boats and lighters.

28. School furniture, blackboards and other articles

29. Books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspa pers and printed matter, and paper for printing news-30. Printers' ink of all colors, type, leads and all

necessories for printing. 31. Sacks, empty, for packing sugar.

32. Gold and silver coin and bullion. SCHEDULE B.

Articles to be admitted into the Dominican Republic at a reduction of duty of 25 per centum :

33. Meats not included in schedule A and meat products of all kinds, except lard. 34. Butter, cheese and condensed or canned milk.

35. Fish and shellfish, salted, dried, smoked, pickled or preserved in cans.

36. Fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned, dried, pickled or preserved.

37. Mandfactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in schedule A. 38. Cotton, manufactured, spun or twisted, and in

fabrics of all kinds, woven or knit, and the same fabrics mixed with other vegetable or animal fibres in which cotton is the equal or greater component part. 30. Boots and shoes in whole or in part of leather

40. Paper for writing, in envelopes, ruled or blan books, wall paper, paper for wrapping and packing for eigarettes, in cardboard, boxes and bags, sand paper

41. Tin plate and tin ware for arts, industries, and

42. Cordage, rope and twine of all kinds.

43. Manufactures of wood of all kinds not embraced schedule A, including wooden ware, implementfor household use and furniture in whole or in part

And that the Government of the Dominican Republic has further provided that the laws and regulation adopted to protect its revenue, and prevent fraud in the deciarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America, shall place no unduc restrictions upon the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles imported whereas, the Special Plenipotentiary of the United States has, by my direction, given assurance t of the Dominican Republic at Washington that this action of the Government of the Dominican Republic is granting exemption of duties to the products and manafactures of the United States of America on their in portation into the Dominican Republic is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress as set forth in Section 3 of said not:

Now, therefore, be it known that I. Benjamin Hartison, President of the United States of America, have taused the above sinted modifications of the tariff laws of the Dominican Republic to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of August, 1891, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 116th

BENJAMIN HARRISON. By the President: WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Acting Secretary of State.

The correspondence preceding the promulgation of he treaty follows.

SENOR GALVAN TO MR. POSTER.

Legation of the Dominican Republic. Washington, June 4, 1891.
Mr. Minister: The Government of the Dominical Republic having been officially informed of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in enactment of the Tariff law of October 1, 1890, authorizing the admission through the custom houses of said United States, free of all duty, of the article snumerated in Section 3 of said law, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the articles named, I am pleased to be able to state to you that the Dominican Government, likewise and mated by the desire to maintain the relations of sinbers friendship which happily exist between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America. and especially recognizing that the close proximity of the two countries suggests the good policy of establishing the reciprocal commerce upon such a basis

shall encourage the development of trade and

strengthen the friendly feeling between their respective peoples, has resolved to respond in the most liberal manner within its power to the legislation above referred to of the Congress of the United States.

I have therefore the honor to inform you that the Government of the Dominican Republic, in reciprocity for and in consideration of the free admission into all the ports of the United States exempt from the payment of duties, whether national, State or municipal, of the products of the Dominican Republic enumerated in Section 3 of said law, is prepared by virtue of the legislative resolution of the National Congress of March 23 last, to decree the admission into all the established ports of entry of the Dominican Republic, on and after the first day of september, 1891, free of all customs duty and other national or port charges, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule A, provided that the said articles of merchandise are experted directly from and are the product or manufacture of the United States of

The Government of the Dominican Republic is, further, prepared to decree the admission into all the established ports of entry of the said Republic, at a reduction of 25 per cent, of the duty designated in the Customs Tariff now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted in said Republic (which reduction shall likewise apply to all duties which are imposed on these articles by authority of the National Government), of the articles or merchandise named in the following Schedule B, provided that the said articles or merchan dise are exported directly from, and are the product or manufacture of, the United States of America.

The Government of the Dominican Republic give the assurance that no increase whatever shall be made in the export duties of any character now in force, on the articles enumerated in Section 3 of the said tariff law of the United States, nor upon any article, the product of said Republic, now on the free list of the tariff of said United States, so long as such article continues to be admitted free of duty; and, further that if the Dominican Republic makes any reductio in the export duty on any of its products, such re duction shall immediately apply to said products when exported to the United States

The Government of the Dominican Republic also gives the assurance that no greater municipal taxes than those now in force, nor than those levied upon national products, shall be imposed upon articles im ported from the United States.

The Government of the Dominican Republic re erves the right to adopt the necessary laws and regu lations to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles enumerated in the foregoing schedules are exported directly from and are the products or manufactures of the United States But the laws and regulations to be adopted shall place no undue restrictions upon the importer, nor occasio any additional charges or fees therefor upon the article

For the better application of the foregoing schedule by the custom houses of the Dominican Republic, it would be mutually convenient that a repertory of classification of articles or merchandise should be compiled before the present commercial agreement goes into operation, under the joint supervision of the Legation of the Dominican Government and the Department of State in Washington. I have confidence that the President of the United

States will duly regard the present proof that the Government of the Dominican Republic has met the legislation of the Congress of the United States in a spirit of friendly accord and wise reciprocity; and, in that event, I shall hold myself ready to agree with you on a time when the decree of the Dominican Repub tic and the proclamation of the President of the United States may be simultaneously and officially published n both countries, with the understanding that the mercial arrangement, when it shall have been thus prorgaligated, shall remain in force so long as it shall not be modified by the legislative action of either Gov. ernment or by mutual agreement of the executive power of the two countries. Be so kind as to accept, Mr. Minister, the assur-

nces of my most distinguished consideration MANUEL D. J. GALVAN.

Honorable John W. Foster, Special Minister Pienipoten-tiary of the United States of America, Washington. MR. FOSTER TO SENOR GALVAN.

Department of State, Washington, June 4, 1801. Sir: I have great Pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of this date, in which you inform me that the Government of the Dominican Republic, in due reciprocity for, and in consideration of, the ad mission into the ports of the United States, free of all duty, whether National, State or municipal, of the products of said republic enumerated in Section 3 of the Tariff law of the Congress of the United States of October 1, 1890, is prepared by legal enactment to thorize the free or privileged admission and after the first day of September 1891, of the articles directly imported from, and the product of manufacture of, the United Stales of America named in your note: that your Governmen in the export tax on the articles admitted free into the United States; that all future reduction in the ex port tax shall immediately apply to such articles when sent to the United States; that no greater municipal taxes than those now in force, nor than those whi national products pay, shall be imposed on article imported from said States; and that the laws and redations adopted by the Dominican Republic to prevent fraud shall not impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles named in your note, imported I am directed by the President to state to you that

he accepts this action of the Government of the Dominican Republic, in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States as a due reciprocity for the action of the Congress of the United States as contained in Section 3 of the tariff laws above cited.

I am also pleased to reciprocate the assurances con tained in your note, and to state that no export tax mposed in the United States upon the products of note of this date sent to San Domingo.

It may be further understood that, while the Government of the United States reserves the right to adopt the laws and regulations necessary to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles enumerated in Section 3 of the law cited are the product or manufacture of San De mingo, the laws and regulations to be adopted shall place no undue restrictions upon the importer, nor im pose any additional charges or fees upon the article

It is also understood that, for the better application of said schedules in the custom houses of San Domingo, a repertory shall be compiled before the pres ent commercial arrangement goes into operation, und the joint supervision of the Department of State and the Dominican Legation in Washington.

me at the Department of State at your early con venience, to agree upon the time and manner of making public announcement of this commercial arrange which, it is understood, shall remain in for o long as it shall not be modified by the legislation of either Government or by the mutual agreement of the Executive power of the two countries I improve the occasion, Mr. Minister, to convey

to you the assurances of my high consideration and JOHN W. FOSTER, Special Plenipotentiary for the United States.

To the Honorable Manuel de J. Galvan, Envoy Ex

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Do minican Republic.

PLEASED WITH THE SPANISH TREATY. VIEWS OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS ENGAGED IN

TRADE WITH CUBA AND PORTO RICO. The Reciprocity Treaty with Spain, just promulgated by President Harrison, announcing an agreement with the Government of Spain, by which many export articles are admitted free of tax into all the established ports of entry of the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, is pronounced by many of the merchants of this city who are engaged in trading with the spanish-American dependencies to be a vantageous arrangement, and it seems to be the gen-eral opinion that the treaty will without question bring about closer commercial relations between the It makes material reductions of two countries. It makes material reductions of duties on many of the food products and manufactures of America, enabling this country to trade with Cuba and Porto Pico on much more favorable terms than heretofore, and it can only result, it is said, in

greatly developing the American export trade.
W. H. T. Hughes, manager of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line, the largest snipping in terest in the Cuba trade, frankly expressed his views vesterday to a Tribune reporter, as follows: do I think of the reciprocity agreement with Spain! I never was more agreeably disappointed in my life than when I read it. I immediately telegraphed my congratulations to Mr. Blaine, and did not forget to do the same thing to John W. Foster, who to my mind is the methods they have adopted to solve the problem.

entitled to the biggest share of the credit. I doubt if any other man living could have brought about in the same time as satisfactory an agreement with the Spanish Government. There is one clause which should have been inserted in this one, and should be in all reciprocity treatles made, and that is a clause limiting the benefits of the treaty to goods carried under the

flags of the nations who are parties to the treaty. "If any portion of our community is to be especially congratulated or should be specially pleased with the negotiation of this treaty, it is the American farmer. The first schedule of the treaty, which takes effect September 1, 1891, gives them a free market in Cuba for their bacon and ham, lard, tallow, oats, barley, hay, rye, straw, fruits, vegetables and all kinds of farm products, and on the 1st of January, 1892, flour goes in at \$1 per barrel duty, which restores the flour trade of Cuba to us, and which will certainly amount, at the low rate of duty which it will then go in at. to not less than 400,000 barrels per annum.

"Our manufacturers also come in for a fair share of good business in the second part of the treaty, which takes effect on July 1, 1802, and I think it is safe to say that before the end of 1892 we shall, if this treaty remains in force, have monopolized the trade of Cuba, and we can certainly do so if our manufacturers will take a little pains to inform themselves thoroughly as to the class of goods required, and be prepared to meet the demand which will naturally come for such goods For the last two years we have had a very strong competition from Nova Scotla for the trade in potators fish, vegetables and hay, and a line of steamers subst dized by the Canadian Government has been running from the Provinces to Havana. "After September 1, this line of steamers will

of ther have to withdraw or run empty, as with the differential duty against them, they can no longer compete with the American producer. The shipmer of fish alone from the British Provinces, has amounted o over 100,000 drums per annum, and the shipments of potatoes to from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels. With a duty of 75 cents in our favor per barrel of potatoes, the Canadian people can no longer compete with us The American fisherman must get to work to be ready to export at least 100,000 drums of fish per annum, as the Canadian will surely not be able to compete with alm, with a duty of nearly 1 cent a pound against him We should also get back our trade in beans, which, two years ago amounted to from 300 to 500 barrels a week "We should also have a large trade in lumber ordinary pine boards and scantling, which up to this time have paid \$4.80 per 1,000 superficial feet, and ow go in free. Lard, which has heretofore paid a duty of \$7.30 per 100 kilogrammes goes in free. consumption of lard in the Island of Cuba ha amounted to about 18,000,000 pounds per annum The people of Cuba use an immense amount of lard all their cooking being done with it. At the much lower cost at which it can now be sold, the con umption should be largely increased. The shipment of potatoes from the United States have been from 125,000 to 150,000 barrels a year. The shipments of bacon have amounted to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds; the shipments of hams to about 3,000,000 pounds; shipments of apples in good year to between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels a year, ship nents of corn vary according to the crop in Cuba. but in ordinary years we slip fully from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels. Shipments of hay will amount to

from 10,000 to 20,000 bales a year. The harbor tax of \$1 a ton has been abolished by the treaty. "I have not time to go into further detail and men tion other articles at present, but certainly the con amption of all those above mentioned will largely in Altogether the treaty, both commercially an politically considered, is a success. Commercially it should largely increase our trade, and politically i should secure for the Republican party the vote of every producer in the country. With a dozen such treatles and proper encouragement to our merchan marine, we would soon have a foreign trade that would

be the envy of the world." Chorles R. Flint, who exports largely to Cuba, said There is no question but the freaty is a substantia dvantage to American trade, and will have the effecof materially increasing the export of products of the farms and factories of this country. I notice that lard cats and saited meats-three most important article ere enumerated by the treaty. That means that the export of these articles will increase just as soon as the arrangement goes into effect, and must result to great advantage to the producers of this country. Then notice a number of other important articles so that the treaty is really one of extraordinary value to this

Pardo, Velasco & Co. sald: "It is certainly a most favorable treaty for the United States and will benefit the commerce of this country very materially."

Another merchant said: "This plun of commercial eclprocity, facilitating exchange of leading products of American countries to the mutual advantage of the amined this treaty closely and find that it has been framed with great care and with a thorough knowlresources and demands of the regions affected by it. The treaty unquestionably se greatest importance. Salted means are probably chief among the exports which go on the free list in Septem

A TAMMANY MAN IN TROUBLE.

THREE CHARGES OF ASSAULT AGAINST AN ITAL-IAN LEADER.

Michael Fortunati, who is the Tammarty Ban leader "Little Italy," in Harlem, is piling up a heap of charges against himself, from which even his political influence will hardly extricate him. He is now under half in three separate cases, the offence charged in each instance being felonious assault. Fortunati was arrested yesterday, having been indicted for an allege assault on Elizabeth Muchardo. The details of the ichly deserves savere punishment.

The accused man lives at No. 527 West One-hun ano; her husband, Louis, and Elizabeth Muchardo hav ing rooms in the same house. On June 23 Mrs. Cavi-ano went down town to look for rooms to rent, having the baby. The two went to the house of Rosania sandrino, No. 130 Thompson-si., and there found an apartment that suited Mrs. Caviano. Fortugati in ome way learned that his sister was in the house in Thompson-st., and went to find out the object of her

When Mrs. Caylano told Fortunati that she intended to leave the house in which he lived, he burst inti-tears and began to plead with her to stay. Elizabeth at he became anmy at her, and best and kicked he out unmercifully, she says. She had him arrested Harlem Police Court. Fortunati's influence is sur Harrem Foure Court, Fortunaits infinitee is a posed to have been at the bottom of this disposition the case. The Grand Jury, however, indicted Fortuna He was released in 8500 hall. He is under bail 83,000 in the other two cases. Fortunati is a citractor, and has a large influence in "Little Italy."

WHAT DOES THE GRAND JURY KNOW ABOUT IT? Mayor Grant, in speaking of the presentment of the Grand Jury in ref reme to street-eleaning, said yesteria; that he was not greatly impressed with the opinions of that body on the subject. The Grand Jury, he thought that body on the subject. The trand Jdry, he thought, could not possibly know as much about it as the Beard of Estimate, which had made a study of street-cleaning matters year after year, and was therefore much better qualified to judge of what ought to be done. Last year the Board had been censured for being too extravagant. ret-cleaning appropriation for 1800 was \$1,255,835. ing, and, although this was an increase of \$328,000, th same scutiment represented by the Grand Jury declared that it was insufficient. The Mayor believed that it would be much better to leave the matter with the Board

JOHN E. FITZGERALD SAILS AWAY-

John E. Petrgerald, the leader of the Iristmen in Boston, who was Collector of Internal Revenue for that district under the Cleveland Administration, was a passenger by under the Cieveland Addinistration, was a passement the Servia yesterday for Europe Mr. Fitzzerali, who quit marane to Modame Councily, of Fifth-ave., Iral After a visit to Dingle, in the origination of the Likes of Killarney, where they were both bern, they will go be switzerland, where the honeymone will be spent. A nulsely of friends were present to see Mr. Fitzgenill of. He will combine business with pleasure, for he goes as a representative of the Hapid Transit Commission for Baston, and will visit the principal European capitals to report upon the method, they have adorted to solve the problem.

## FEMALE INSPECTORS' WORK.

DOING MUCH GOOD IN THE FACTORIES.

INSTANCES OF GROSS VIOLATION OF THE LAW-SOME OPPOSITION MET.

For over a year four women, deputy factory in-spectors, have been visiting the factories in this city looking for violations of the State factory laws. On May 21, 1890, eight women deputy inspectors were appointed, and at the time this was looked upon as a doubtful experiment; but they have proved that they were needed. Four of the eight women were assigned to this city. They are Mrs. Alexander Bremmer, whose district is east of the Dowery and south of Twenty-third-st.; Miss Margaret Finn, whose district is between Brondway and the Bowery, south of Twenty-third-st.; Miss J. A. Earley, west of Broadway and south of Twenty-third-st., and Miss Efecta Lock wood, who has charge of the ci y factor es above Twenty third-st. Last week a Tribune reporter listened t the stories of three of these inspectors, of their year's work. With a few exceptions, the women deputies have been received courteously by employers of labor, who have been glad to co-operate with them to mprove the condition of their employes.

In Mrs. Bremmer's district is the majority of sweat" shops, where the worst conditions prevail. Before being long at work Mrs. Bremmer found she could do little good unless she learned the "Jewish jargon" talked by the Polish, Russian and Hungarian Hebrews who form the bulk of the factory population of the East Side. This she has done, and she says that it helps her a great deal in her work. One of the difficulties in the way of enforcing the law in regard to the hours of work is the Tailors' Union, the rules of which provide for a workday of eleven hours, while the law allows only sixty hours a week. Mrs. Bremmer found that the proprietors of these East Side actories were a great deal more anxious about the laws of the union than the laws of the State and one of them said to her. "If we want any laws we will make them ourselves. What does the Legislature know about our business! Nothing!"

In some factories she found that the employes began work at 4 a. m., and toiled until late at night. In a candy factory in Mulberry-st., she discovered fifty Italian children under sixteen years old, who could neither rend, write nor speak English. As it is against the law for children under sixteen to go to work unless they can read and write English, Mrs. Bremmer dis charged all these children, and saw that they were sent to school. Mrs. Bremmer is prosecuting six so called manufacturers who kept "sweat" shops, on the charge of working overtime and employing children under fourteen years old. They are Morris Goldstein. first floor; Charles Goldstein, second floor; Piser Silver-man, third floor, and Harris Rosenberg, roof, all of No. 225 Clinton-st; Joseph Sammuels, No. 21 Rutgers Pince, and Joseph Freidman, No. 56 Canal-st. They are under \$200 bail each for trial.

When these men were arrested a large number of their employes were subpoened as witnesses. These employes were discharged by the "Swenters" and blacklisted. To retain the people, all of whom were w as witnesses at the trial, Mrs. Bremmer secured them other places. In a number of places the sanitary conditions were so bad that Mrs. Bremmer was forced to inform the Board of Henlth. In one place Mrs. Bremmer was hastled out by the proprietor and she had him arrested, but she refused to push the complaint against him on his promise to behave

Miss Finn in her district found that it was in the smaller shops that the law was more often violated. In the basement of a book-bindery in Rose-st., Miss Finn found a number of women crowded egether under ground, working by gaslight. The place was close and stiffing, and the women were all suffering from sore syes, yet she could do nothing for them, as the law gave her no authority to order changes. Miss Finn was, as a rule, trented courteously, but at No. 120 William-st. she found a man who did not believe in having his factory inspected. This man was Edwin Wiley and he made gold pens. Mr. Wiley boasted that he had thrown out a fire-murshal and kicked a factory inspector downstairs. He refused admittance to Miss would kick her out. At last Miss Finn had him arrested on a charge of obstructing her in the perform ance of her duties. He was arraigned before Police Justice White, in the Tombs Court, and was discharged on his promise to be more gentle with visitors there

Miss Lockwood, who has charge of the district com prising the whole of the city above Twenty-third-st. had a funny experience in a furniture factory in West Thirtieth-st., where "antique" furniture is made to order. The proprietor objected to the inspector, but another plan. When Miss Lockwood went away he discharged all his female employes, and hired boys. thinking it was only where women were employed that had occasion to call at this place again, to see if certain orders had been carried out, and she learned the reason of the discharge of the women. The proprietor was surprised to see her, and much put out that the discharge of the women did not accomplish its

Miss Lockwood said she would have to question his Miss Lockwood said she would have to question may boys, and she went through the factory. She afterward learned that he had discharged the boys also, so she went around and told him that it made no difference who he discharged for his factory was liable to inspection at any time. This angered him, and he told her it was an outrage, and that he knew more about his own business than the inspectors or the Legishture. As he makes furniture 200 years old, the inspector did

As he makes farmiture 200 years old, the inspector date not deny it.

John Francy, the Assistant State Factory Inspector, has superintended the work of the women denuties and has helped them materially with his experience and advice. Mr. Francy says that it is in the larger factories run by intelligent men that the best conditions always prevail. In one factory in this city which employes about 600 women, there is a fully compped hospital, with a doctor and trained murse in attendance. In another factory the proprietor sends all his first to a restaurant every day for their inneheon and pays the bill. The number of small indignen employed is decreasing every year and sanitary conditions are now better than ever before, Yet in an underground cellar in Park Bow, Chinese, negroes, Spanlards and Italians are crowded together making cheap cigars.

PROPOSALS FOR ONE HUNDRED BIG GUNS

THE ARMY ORDNANCE BOARD RECEIVES BIDS-FIRMS WHICH OFFERED THEM. The Army Board of Ordnance and Fortification and

meeting yesterday in the Army Building in Whitehall-st Major-General Schoffeld presided. The other member present were Colonel Abbott, of the Engineer Corps Colonel Closson, of the 4th Artillery; Colonel Mordeca and Captain Smith, of the Ordnance Burean; Gener M. Cuicheon, civilian member, and Captain D. M. aylor, Ordnance Department recorder. They me for the purpose of considering the bids made on the proposals for furnishing the Government with 100 ligh-power guns for the Army. As said in yester Tribune, the Board is to purchase these gun nerly the duties of the Board were only advisory The bidders were the Midvale Steel Works, the Bethlehem Steel Works, and the South Boston Iron Works. The bids of the Bethlehem Steel Works were the lowest. They made five distinct bids for furnish ing the entire number of guns. Each bid was based n a different length of time for the completion of the nimet, and the time ranged from three years in one id to eleven years in another. Should the Box desire to have the guns finished in a space of time n provided for in any of the five bids, they may have to issue new proposals, as the question of time allows for finishing them is an important factor in the cos There were present these four representatives of the Bethlehem Steel Works: Mr. Linden, president; M re, general manager; Mr. Fritsch, general superis tendent, and Mr. Davenport, assistant general super intendent of the works. The Board will keep its de-cision secret, and the official report will be sent to the

Secretary of War.

There is no intention of giving the work to the Watervilet plant. The law forces the Board to give the contract to private persons, and if none of the bids made thus far prove satisfactory, they will issue new There is, however, little doubt that the the help steel Works will receive the contract. Their figures were published in yesterday's Tribune. The iden of giving the contract for these guns to private persons is to build up plants which can turn out great guns as an important aid to the Watervliet plant in time of need, like the Remington and Colt plants for small arms.

MORE NEWSPAPERS MAY BE INDICIED. District-Attorney Nicoll has decided to try to have all the newspapers in New-York indicted which pubonuts of the electrical executions at Sing Singpreparing the evidence to lay before the Grand Jury on Monday. John H. Lindsay, his assistant, was busy

No tide changes it; no flood swells it; no drouth lowers it; its ceaseless flow is absolutely changeless—the mystical St. Lawreace. Ten hours from New-York by the New-York Central.

# HEARN

## Summer Sale. Half Value The Rule.

#### Wash Dress Fabrics.

Finest Pongee Cloths	8%c. ; worth .15
Fovelty Ottoman Cloths	125c.; worth .30
Joen Finish Chambrays	73.c.; worth .20
ine Zephyr Ginghams	10%c.; worth .18
lest American Ginghams	834c.; worth .1212
fine Novelty Ginghams	63,c.; worth .10
cotch Lace Ginghams	1212c. ; worth .25
ancy Scotch Ginghams	18c. ; worth .32
0-inch Bordered Chambrays	1212c.; worth .35
colka Dot Chambrays	73.c.; worth .20
test Summer Flannels	7%c.; worth .15
	8%c. ; worth .07
ancy Figured Challies	84c.; worth .08
triped Mourning Chailles	8%c.; worth .15
Extra-wide Challies	93,c.; worth .15
triped Linen Cheviots	
'rinted Mousseline de l'Inde	63,c.; worth .1232
ace Check Organdies	854c.; worth .18
French Corded Basistes	8%c.; worth .20
atin Plaid Organdies	15c.; worth .22
Black Skirting Organdies	19e.; worth .30
inen Finish Lawns	034c.; worth .1212
rench Percales-yard wide	94c.; worth .18
linest Surah Serges,	The second
Black grounds-col'd figures	19c.; worth .30
rinest French Sateens	19c.; worth .35
French Sattens-select styles	125c.; worth .19
rench Printed Sateens	9%c.; worth .15
jest Domestic Sateens, check and p	oolka dots 75c.; worth 12
	With a smooth two

Scotch Zephyr Costumes. 1.98; worth 6.00 Mosaic, brocade and stripe borders

834c. ; worth .06

#### Silks.

Shirting and Dress Cambries

All-Silk Black Suraha	89c. ; worth .5
Plaid and Stripe Surahs	80c.; worth .5
Extra fine Black Surahs,	69c.; worth .8:
Hemstitched and Wash Surahs	50c. ; worth .7:
China Silks-fancy shades	29c.; worth .40
Figured Chinas and Indias	59c.; worth .8-
Figured Chinas-32 inches wide	79c. ; worth 1.0:
Plain Chinas-new shades	49c.; worth .6
Japanese Wash Silks-all colors	49e.; worth .7
Colored Stripe Grenadines	89c. ; worth .63
Figured Black Silk Grenadines	89c. ; worth 1.23
Black Skirting Silks	80c.; worth .73

Extraordinary values in

#### Dress Goods.

All West	Suitings-54 inch		49c. ; worth	.75
Titanie III	el Nun's Veilings		115c.; worth	.20
	Wool Suitings		39c. ; worth	.50
			29c.; worth	.75
Fancy St	ripe Brilliantine		17%c. ; worth	.30
Figured V	Vool Challies		19c.; worth	.30
Wool Cas	hmeres—all colors		30c. : worth	.75
All-Wool	French Flannels		49c.; worth	0.000
All-Wool	Homespuns-double width		49c. ; worsh	
Wool Sult	ings-50 inches wide		48c.; worth	
	French Plaids		AND A COURT	
All-Wool	Suitings- Plaids and pin head checks		39c.; worth	.60
Large	nd Mourning Goods-	2	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	-
Fine Seco	and stripes	3	39c. ; worth	
Winds Jose	re Alpacas-double width		40c.; worth	
Pingh has	pacas-50 inches wide		30c.; worth	-00
DIRCH MI	hacia- on minute			

#### Special Sale of Lace Curtains at Half Price.

64 designs widths, 50 to 60 inches Lengths, 3 to 4 yards, Styles: Guipure, Antique, Cluny, Irish Point, Renaissance and Brussels. \$1 50 to \$12 00

75 cents to #6 Q0 worth Special Sale of Portieres, Best Silk Chenille. All colors All widths and lengths, including the two yards wide.

Floral, Greeian, Turkish and Japanese,

Heavy Valance Fringes.

worth

#### Summer Window Draperies.

\$3 98 to \$8 00

53.1			
	Lace Stripe Scrims-40 inch Cable Cord-col'd stripe Fancy Pongee Draperies-all colors Imitation Matras-double border Fancy Silicolines-new patterns Hest and widest-China silk designs Nottingham Laces Satin Finish Cretonnes	934c.; 534c.; 634c.; 934c.; 1434c.; 1434c.;	worth 2
	D. Ins and Window	w in harden.	

#### Curtain Poles and Window Shi Colored Wood Poles 5 ft. long. brass trimmings complete 125c.; worth 25 30c.; worth 65 Brass Poles\_complete

	Others, finer-hand knot frings	49c.; worth	7
+	Table Covers and Rugs		
1	Silk Chentile-1's yds, 84 Smyrna Mats-16x32 Smyrna Russ-21x45 Smyrna Russ-20x54 Smyrna Russ-36x46	20: ; worth 19: ; worth 1 30: ; worth 1 135 ; worth 1 1 35 ; worth 2 1 49 ; worth 2 1 19: ; worth 3 2 49 ; worth 4	5 5 5 5 5 6
	Figured Silk Flushes.		

desirable for fancy work 81 29 : worth #2 00 Figured China Silks-32 inch. 

#### Infants' Wear.

Fine all wool Cashmere Cloaks, {	#1.99; worth #4.00
Short and three-quarter Cashmere Casts, fine embroidery, hand stitched, full sleeves.	\$3.99; worth \$6.50
Fine Naintook Drossos-embroidery }	98c.; worth \$2.00
Jersey Knit Sacques-silk stitched-}	39c.; worth 65c.
French Caps—embroidery and lace } inserting—full ruche	59c.; worth #1.00
Eiderdown Carriage Covers, hand	99d.; worth #1.50

#### Special Sale of Trimmed Hats,

Latest Styles-made within a month. 

#### Muslins and Flannels.

Fruit of Loom Muslins			070	cts.
Fruit of Loom Pillow Casings			934	etc.
Fine Unblenched Muslins-worth	.07		4 %	cte.
Extra Fine Cheese Cloths			25	ets.
Fancy Skirt Patterns	25 yds	. wide	30	etu.
Fancy Scotch Flannels	Wet	11.40	16	ets.
Silk Striped Flannels		1.50		
All Wool Basket Fisnnels	wer	e .50		
Cream Twill Figurels	wer	e .55	3+	
Hemetitched Emb'd Flannels			373	eta.
Navy Boating Suit Flannels	Met	0.40	-	cta.
and the same of th	-	. 15	2.44	ets.

### Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

ı			All Wra	ps an	d C	apes.		
١	including	elėgas	t velvet	and s	ilk i	garment	, with	Beads,
1	Laces and	othe	r garniture	18, 25	foll	lows:	*	
١	They were		They are		The	ey were	2	hey are
ı	\$2.00		Di3 cts		8	20.00		69.98
ı	5.00		1.98		-	25.00		12.98
1	10.00		4.08			\$5.00		15.98
1	12.00		5.08			10.00		19.98
١	14.00		1 6.98			00.00		25.96
ı			Clo	th Cn	pes			
١	98 cents	to	<b>#\$</b> 8.98	wer	0	83.00	to	\$20.00
ı			Clot	h Bla	zers			
9	81.98	to	<b>\$30</b> .98	were		84.00	to	680.00
1			Clot	Jac	kets			
1	52.98	to	6.27:08 ·	were		66.00	to	840.00
ı			ercaie Dre			\$1.3	9; wor	th 4.00
1			n Imresses			2.9	8; wor	th 7.00
1	White Em	broide	red, Lawn			8.9	S; wor	th 8.00
1	Mohair and	d Sun	mer Cloth	i)		3.9	S: Wort	h 9.00
1	Figured Ct	hina S	ilk:			13.0	s: wort	th 25.00
ı	Fine French	h Chi	illini			11.0	8: Worl	th 22.00
ı	French Ca	shmer	e Dea Go	W118-				h 15.00

#### Boys' Clothing.

front 60c.: worth 1.00 China Silk and Polka Dot Surah Waists 4.08; worth 8.00

ercale Shirt Wal sts-pleated back and

Children's Cloth Dresses-checks and plaids --Velvet and Braid wim,

Misses' Two-Piece Suits-Cashmere and Summer Checks-funcy braid trim

6.98; worth 12.00

1 98; worth 4 06

5 98; worth 18 00

6 98; worth 14 00

60c.; worth 1.25
98c. ; werth 1.75
39c.; worth .60
40c.; worth .75
18c. ; worth 1.35
89c.; worth .73
2.98; worth 5.00
tment.

#### Fine Tailor Made Dresses-handsome English Schecks. 8 98; worth 17 00 Fine Plaid Ulsters

Jersey and Cashmen Dress's 298; worth 606

Macintosh styles — Stripe and Check Blazers	3	1 69; worth 3 00
Ladies' Shirt	W	aists.
Percale Blouses—stripes and figs Lawn and Percale Blouses, Fine Lawn—emb'd cuffs, Others—box pleated back and front—fine Medici lace trim,	res,	33c.; worth 62 69c.; worth 1 00 89c.; worth 1 23 61 20; worth 1 83

#### Fine Willow Ware.

ancy Shopping Baskets	9c.; worth	.28
hildren's Lunch Baskets	10c.; worth	.19
ntrimmed Sewing Baskets	15c.; worth	.25
nife and Lunch Baskets	19c.; worth	.35
fork Baskets-ribbon trim.	25c.; worth	.40
crap Baskets-cord trim.	39c.; worth	.78
fall Pockets-tinsel trim	39c.; worth	.60
aper Racks-four sizes	19c.; worth	.35
lik Pin Ralls	An a march	723

## Specials in China Ware.

Hand Painted China.

ates-all sizes	D conts;	worth	.20
dividual Vegetable Dishes	10 cents;		.16
dividual Butter Plates	2 cents;		.00
atters-twelve inch	39 centa;	worth	.74
atters-fourteen inch	49 cents;	worth	-85
atters-sixteensinch	59 cents;	wo th	81.15
one Dishes	6 cents;	worth	.1
English Painted	China.		

Decorated Blue Platters.

19c. Fruit Stands

7 cents; worth .12

#### 8. 10 and 12; inch 19 cents : mouth 14, 16 and 18 inch 36 cents; worth .50 Sauce Boats 12c. Pickle Dishes

Butter Dishes 1

All-Silk Gres Grain Ribbons

Main Floor Spe	ecials.
Gilt Worn Baskets-	
quilted satin lined	19c.; worth .50
Men's Full-size Hand'fs	Ge.; worth .10
Ladies' Hemstitched Handk'fs	6c.; worth .10
22-Inch All Silk Handk'fs	49c. ; worth .98
Cambric Embroideries-2 to 6 inch	11c.; worth .20
Fine Emb'd Skirtings-45 inch	98c.; worth 1.75
Black Silk Demi-Flouncing	19c. ; worth .30
Black Silk Drapery Nets	64c. ; worth 1.25
Point d'Gene Laces	10c. ; worth .25
	Delication of the Control of the Con

#### Summer Bed Coverings.

Crochet Quilts	69e. ; worth 1.00
-Marseilles patterns	1.25; worth 2.06
1 Hatiste Comfortables	2.25; worth 2.50
h Sateen Comfortables	2.49; worth 4.50
White Blankets	67c. ; worth 1.00
alifornia Blankets	3.98; worth 6.50
Camping Blankets	2.98; worth 4.50

#### Horse Clothing.

Linen Herse Sheets	59c. ; worth 1.2
e Plaid-all linen	1.25; worth 2.56
d Coolers-	98c. ; worth 2.21
fornia Wool Coolers	2.79; worth 5.00
Leather Fly Nets	98c.; worth 2.50
Leather Halters	98c.; worth 3.00
ded Surcingles	9d. ; worth 50
proidered Momie Lap Robes	49c, ; worth 1.00

#### Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

	LOW PORT TO CARROW THE
French Triple Extracts 2 04	19c.; worth 35
Wenck's Triple Extracts	22c.; worth 49
Triple Toilet Waters-5 04	49c.; worth 85
Triple Waters-15 oz.	24c.; worth 39
Florida Water-S oz.	23c.; worth \$5
French's Bay Rum	9c. ; worth 20
Best Imported Bay Rum }	29e.; worth 65
Best Gum Camphor-D. 1	\$50.; worth 60
Tar Camphor Balls-be	10c.; worth 10
Large Bath Sponges	11c.; worth 29
Small Toilet Sponges	2c.; worth 00
Best Vaseline	4c.; worth 12
Swan's down Face Powder	5c.; worth 15
Rest Cuticura Scaps	12 ac.; worth 25
Sulphur Scaps	9c. ; worth 15
Fancy Toilet Scaps	2'2c. : worth 10
French Plate Hand Mirrors	19c.; worth 40
Whisk Brooms-plush top	Size.; worth 12
Extra fine-celluloid handles	19c.; worth 30
Extra large Chamois	20c. ; worth 70
Bubber Dressing Combs	7c.; worth 15
Butter Blee Beath Combs	1 60.1 worth 19